

HOLOCAUST?



**WHAT THEY HIDE
FROM YOU...**



GASSING HUMAN BEINGS : AN OLD PROPAGANDA STORY

**First used in 1916, the tale will be re-issued in 1942,
by the same newspaper
along the same lines**

Daily Telegraph

22 March 1916...

The **Daily Telegraph** accuses the Austrians and the Bulgarians of having massacred **700 000** Serbs mainly by gassing them

The Allied governments have received witness testimonies and documents [...] proving that Austria and Bulgaria have committed horrible crimes in Serbia [...].

According to reliable sources, the number of victims of the Austrians and the Bulgarians exceeds 700 000. Entire regions, with their towns and villages, have been ravaged by massacres. Women, children and old people have been locked up in churches by the Austrians and pierced by bayonets or choked by asphyxiating gases. In this manner, in a single church in Belgrade, 3 000 women, children and old people were smothered (p. 7).

25 June 1942...

The **Daily Telegraph** accuses the Germans of having massacred **700 000** Polish Jews mainly by gassing them

In the greatest massacre in the history of mankind, the Germans have killed more than 700 000 Polish Jews [...]. The most atrocious details of these killings which also used poisonous gases have been revealed in a report secretly sent [...] to London by a Polish resistance group [...]. Some 90 victims at a time were herded into a special lorry, converted into a gas chamber [...]. On average, 1 000 persons were gassed every day. In this manner, between November [1941] and March [1942] 5 000 people from four towns and 35 000 from the Lodz ghetto, as well as gypsies were gassed at Chelmno (p. 5).

SIX MILLION JEWS ASSASSINATED BETWEEN 1940 AND 1945 ?

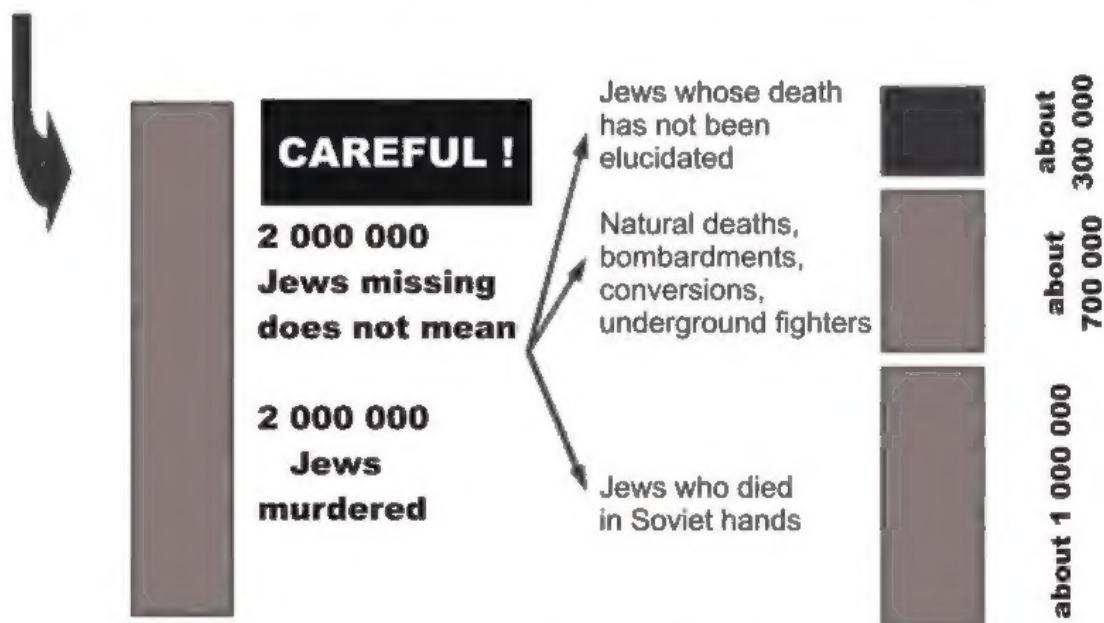
IMPOSSIBLE !

The calculations of the statistician
Walter N. Sanning prove it

16 000 000 (Jews in the world before 1939)

- 14 000 000 (Jews who survived the war)

2 000 000 Jews who had disappeared by 1945



ABOUT 300 000 JEWS

AND NOT 6 000 000

COULD HAVE BEEN KILLED

BY THE GERMANS

BETWEEN 1940 AND 1945

BABIES WERE BORN AT AUSCHWITZ AND SURVIVED

The official history will tell you that pregnant women and children who arrived at Auschwitz were immediately exterminated.
Yet...

A Polish midwife asserts to have practiced 3 000 births at Auschwitz

Report of a Polish midwife

In my 38 years of work as a midwife, I spent two years in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp.

I worked under those conditions for two years, day and night, without anyone who could have taken my place. For a while, I was helped by my daughter, but the terrible disease did not spare her and rendered her mostly unable to work. Women would give birth on the heating duct. I practised that way more than 3 000 deliveries. Despite the dirt, vermin...



Healthy children liberated at Auschwitz by the Soviets on 27 January 1945

A kindergarten at Auschwitz :

Julia Földi-Skodova who worked at the registrar's office at Auschwitz remembered the great care taken there to avoid any mistakes in the files. The authorities did not stop there; they even set up a kindergarten which Lucie Adelsberger describes : "Like any other good playground, this one had a merry-go-round with wooden horses, all kinds of equipment for gymnastics, rings, parallel bars, and a wooden enclosure without any barbed wire."



In the 80s, a large gathering of Jewish survivors was held in the USA.
On the sign one can read :

"Survivors who were born or have lived in Auschwitz will meet at..."

AUSCHWITZ, A CAMP WITH MODERN HOSPITALS FOR THE DETAINEES...

André Rogerie : a deportee who should have been exterminated at Auschwitz but was properly taken care of instead



André Rogerie : a deportee at the Dora camp, falls ill and is recognized as being **unfit for work**; after some vagaries he arrives at Birkenau in April of 1944, weighing only some 40 kilograms.

"Prisoners in striped clothing are there to receive us. It is a special Kommando. Most of them are very kind and help us get out of the cars and climb onto trucks. We are very tired (a convoy of sick people), we are frail and the help they give us is appreciated" (p. 63).

A. Rogerie is taken to disinfection and then to the quarantine block. At the end of five weeks, he weighs 43 kilograms. Faced with this, the physician sends him to the camp hospital (p. 69) : **"they put us in a very pleasant block, there is a wooden floor, there are windows, there is space between the beds and the blankets are good. We get plenty of soup and for the first time in a long while I get enough of it [...]."** (p. 69).

He is diagnosed as having scabies and is sent to block 15, "reserved for skin diseases" (p. 70). **"Every day, there is extra soup for the most undernourished ones [...] and I will thus line up (still wearing my shirt) for seconds"** (p. 70-71). **"After a few days, I am back to 50 kilograms. Thanks to Dr. Landemann's ointment, my skin has healed completely"** (p. 71).

The day of his release for work assignment, he has a fever : "The physicians check me one after the other and suspect that I have malaria. **Doctor Herz takes a blood sample to have it analyzed at the laboratory under the microscope [...], The laboratory answers the next day that no malaria has been detected.** I have very clean blood [...]. I keep on staying at block 15 with my little weekly fever [...]. **Slowly, thanks to Piccos' good care, my weight increases and, as early as July, I hit 56 kilograms**" (p. 72).

"Now, on top of all that, I develop a disease of the scalp which is treated by removing my hair. One by one, the hairs have to be pulled out. For that reason, I am being moved to the women's camp where they have an X-ray machine, **for nothing is missing here at Birkenau**" (p. 74).

Soon afterwards, Rogerie can be assigned to a work squad.

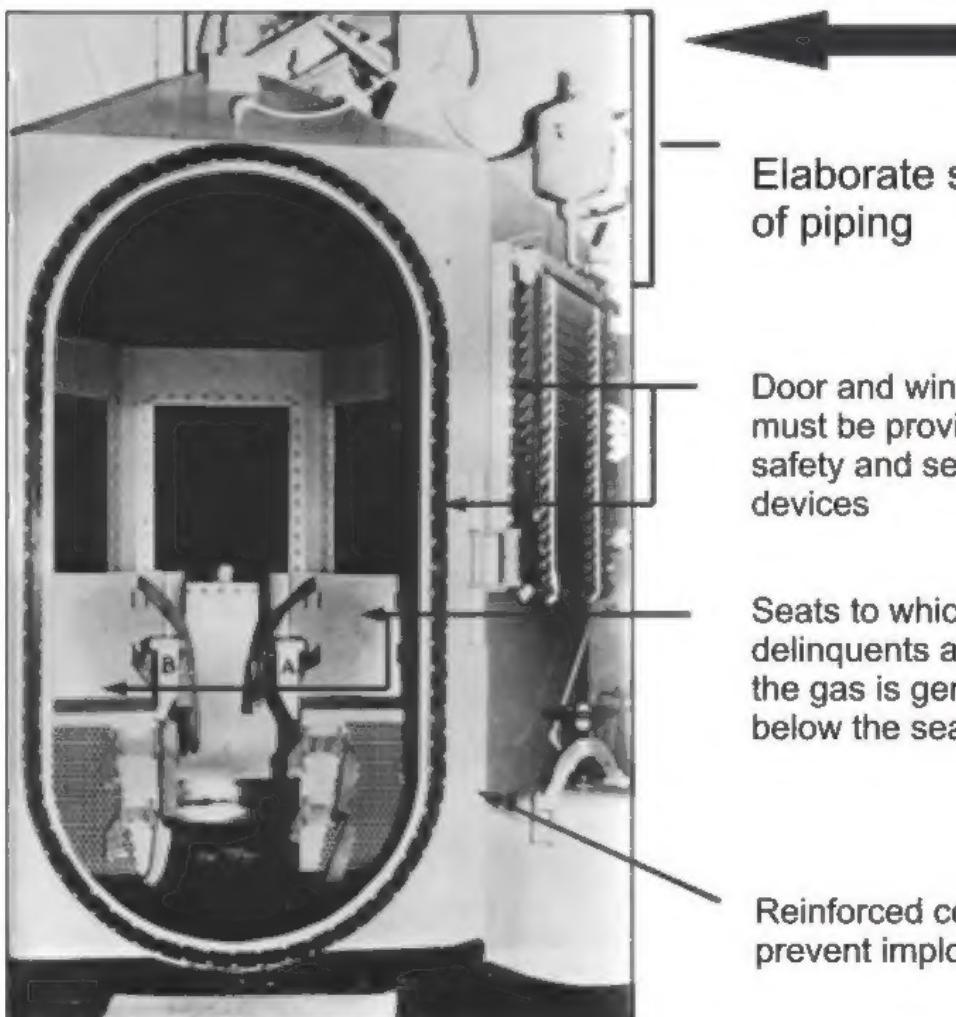
THE ALLEGED GAS CHAMBER AT THE AUSCHWITZ-I CAMP COMPARED TO THE REAL GAS CHAMBER AT THE ST. QUENTIN PENITENTIARY (CALIFORNIA)



The alleged
gas chamber
at Auschwitz

- Not airtight
- No gas introduction or gas removal devices

Actually :
this hall was initially used as a cold storage hall, later as an air-raid shelter



The real gas chamber at St. Quentin (USA)

Elaborate system of piping

Door and windows must be provided with safety and sealing devices

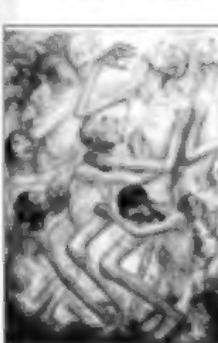
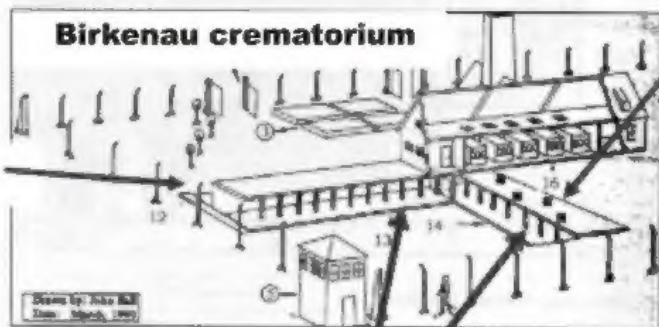
Seats to which the two delinquents are strapped; the gas is generated below the seats

Reinforced cell (in order to prevent implosions)

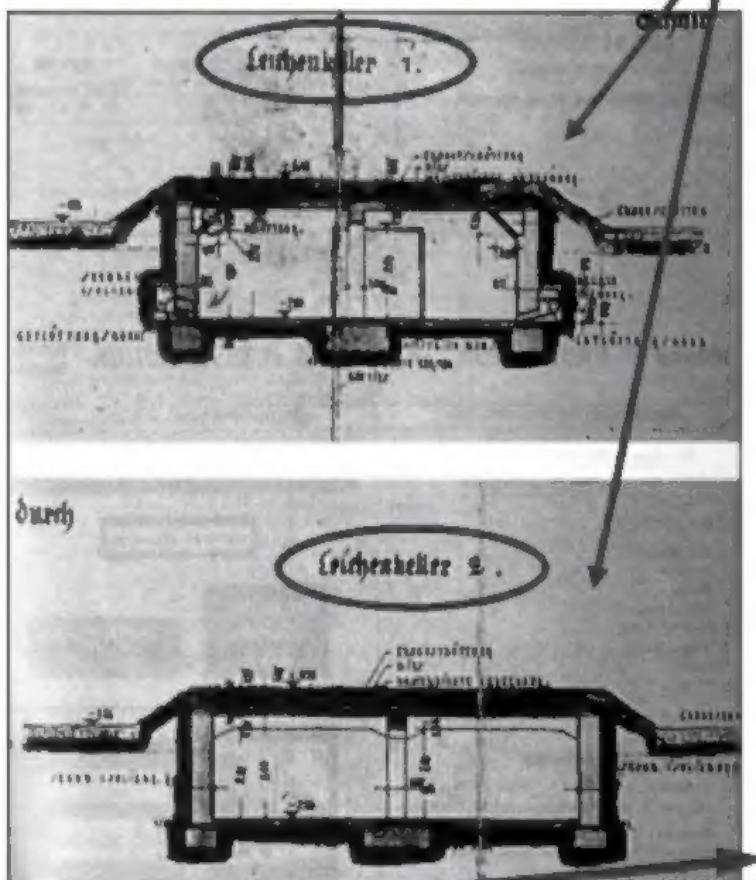
"GAS CHAMBERS" AT BIRKENAU ? NO, MORGUES !

**The official
story...**

Undressing room



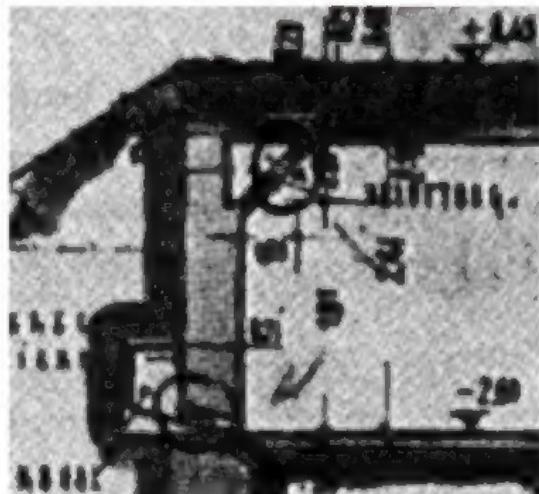
What the original drawings tell you...



Lay-out of the two halls at Krema II at Auschwitz. They are clearly labelled :

« Leichenkeller »
They were therefore
only two simple morgues

**... A ventilation system
designed for a morgue,
not for a gas chamber**



Details of a sectional view of morgue I. One can see that the ventilation system has its intake at floor level and feeds fresh air near the ceiling. This is because, in a morgue, the foul air is cold and thus sinks to the bottom. As opposed to this, in a gas chamber, the warm and toxic air would rise, and such an installation would thus have required an air flow in the opposite direction...

1993 : THE SCIENTIFIC PROOF

A chemical engineer investigates the site of the alleged gas chambers.

His findings are irrefutable : these rooms could never have been used for homicidal mass gassings.

GERMAR RUDOLF

Le Rapport Rudolf



Eine Laut sein To

Rapport d'expertise sur la formation et le contrôle de la présence de composés cyanurés dans les « chambres à gaz » d'Auschwitz

THE AUSCHWITZ CREMATORIA : THEY COULD HAVE INCINERATED NO MORE THAN 162 000 CORPSES

KREMATOREUM	MUFFELZAHL	KAPAZITÄT	KAPAZITÄT MIT KINDERN, VOL. 4.5.
Krematorium I	6	120 Leichen/Tag	144 Leichen/Tag
Krematorium II	15	300 Leichen/Tag	360 Leichen/Tag
Krematorium III	15	300 Leichen/Tag	360 Leichen/Tag
Krematorium IV	8	160 Leichen/Tag	192 Leichen/Tag
Krematorium V	8	160 Leichen/Tag	192 Leichen/Tag
INSGESAMT	52	1640 Leichen/Tag	1748 Leichen/Tag

BETRIEBSTAGE	BETRIEBSTAGE
Krematorium II	509
Krematorium III	522 - 60 = 462
Krematorium II & III	971
Krematorium IV	20
Krematorium V	309
Krematorium IV & V	359

Hätten die Krematorien also während ihrer ganzen Betriebszeit ununterbrochen funktioniert, so hätten sie an zusätzlichen Leichen maximal bewältigen können:

Krematorien II/III (915 - 212) Tage × 360 Leichen/Tag = 253 080 Leichen

Krematorien IV/V (279 - 70) Tage × 192 Leichen/Tag = 40 128 Leichen

In der Summe hätten also nicht mehr als 293 208 Leichen von Vergasten verbraucht werden können, also nur wenig mehr als die Hälfte der von Pressac angegebenen Zahl.

Folglich war die Kremierung aller Leichen der vermeintlichen Vergasten, die laut Pressac in den Krematorien von Birkenau eingeschüttet werden sollen, schon in Anbetracht der dafür zur Verfügung stehenden Zeitspanne technisch unmöglich.

Aus dem Gesagten läßt sich schließen, daß die Öfen von Auschwitz I und Birkenau zusammen ca. 178 000 + 24 000 = 162 000 Leichen verbrennen können. Diese Zahl entspricht recht genau den Angaben der nachweislich verstorbene registrierten Häftlinge. Die Verbrennung der vermeintlichen Ver- gästen war also technisch eine Unmöglichkeit.

The findings of a study done by the historian Carlo Mattogno and the engineer F. Deana.

Theoretical capacity : abt. 300 000 bodies

actual capacity : 162 000 bodies

WHY THE ALLIES DID NOT BOMB AUSCHWITZ...

In 1943, despite all the information they had on the Reich (Resistance networks, espionage...), they had not a single proof of the existence of "gas chambers" :

740.09116 European War 1005/1104s : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Standley)

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1943—5 p. m.

767. Department's 758, August 27, 10 p. m. At the suggestion of the British Government which says there is insufficient evidence to justify the statement regarding execution in gas chambers, it has been

agreed to eliminate the last phrase in paragraph 2 of the "Declaration on German Crimes in Poland" beginning "where" and ending "chambers" thus making the second paragraph end with "concentration camps". Please inform the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the change in text.¹¹

Hull

1943 : in a joint declaration, the Allies want to speak of homicidal "gas chambers". The British government, however, insists that the corresponding passage concerning the incriminated sites be removed "for insufficient proof" of their existence.

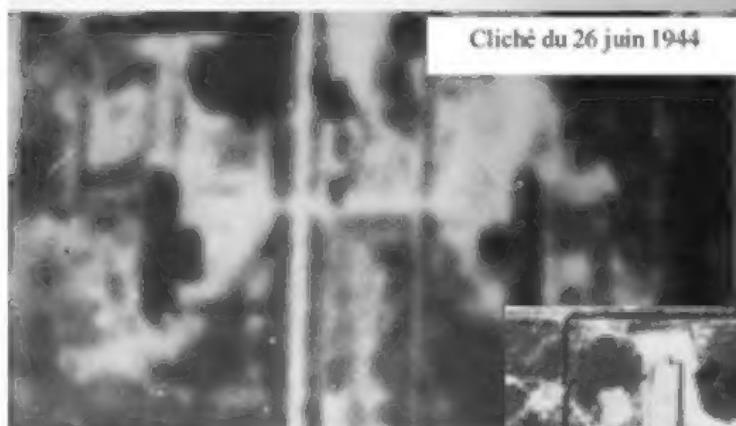
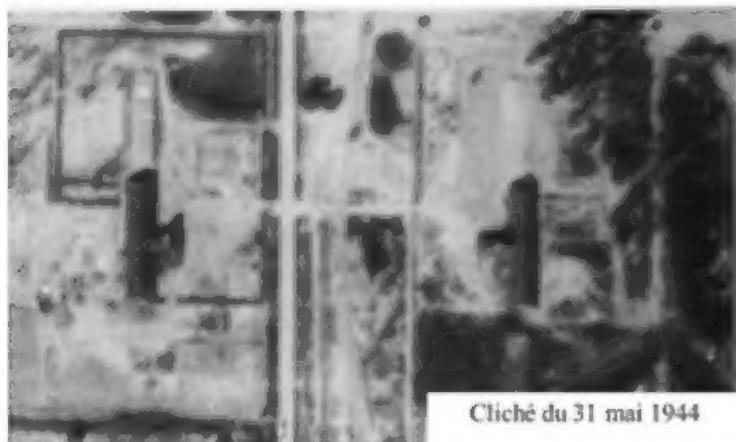
This means that, on 30 August 1943, neither the British, nor the Americans, nor the Soviets had any solid evidence for the existence of "gas chambers". Still, from 1942 onwards, the Jews maintained that the "nazis" were exterminating them...

Thus, the Allies could not claim ignorance ("we could never imagine that..."), and we know that they would have been most eager to verify any such accusations against the Reich.



The air-raid on Hamburg caused 100 000 fatalities in one night. The one on Dresden some 300 000...

1944 : AIR RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS REVEAL NOTHING SUSPICIOUS



However, the available photographic evidence **shows nothing of that sort**:

- no smoke over the chimneys;
- no crowds near the crematoria;
- no piles of clothing;
- no mounds of coke for the ovens in the crematoria.

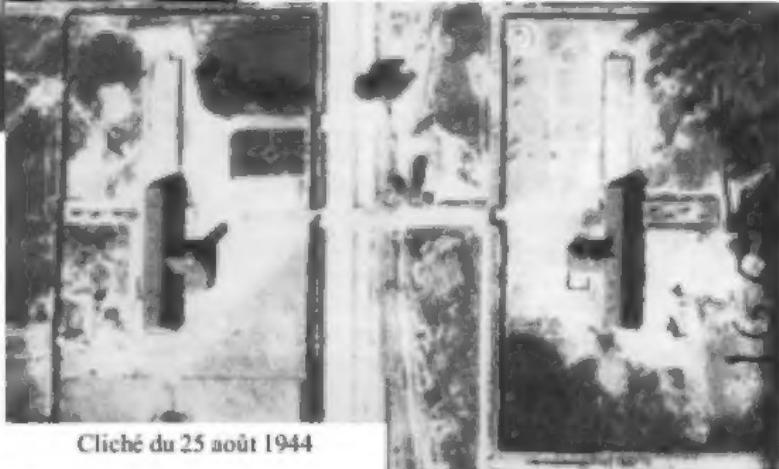
Instead, everything is quiet.

Is that the reason why these pictures are almost never shown and have not been used at Nuremberg, nor at any other trial ?

Summer of 1944 : the Germans are said to have exterminated 400 000 Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz. At that time, Allied aircraft were taking photographs of the camp with the crematoria plainly visible. One should expect to see :

- chimneys belching smoke continuously;
- crowds of people milling around the crematoria;
- piles of clothing;
- enormous mounds of coke to fire the crematoria.

In short, there should have been an intensive activity in line with such an industrialized extermination...



THE "FINAL SOLUTION": IT WAS THE DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS INTO THE EAST

♦ In 1940, the Germans propose to **deport the Jews to Madagascar**. The spread of the war worldwide and the onset of naval war caused the project to be impossible and thus abandoned.

In 1942, the victories over the Soviets offered a temporary solution.

"The war against the USSR has meanwhile opened up other territories for the final solution. Hence, the Führer has decided that the Jews should be deported to the East and no longer to Madagascar. The Madagascar plan must therefore no longer be used for the final solution" (Rademacher [under-secretary of state at the German Foreign Ministry], memo of 10 February 1942).

"For the moment, they (the Jews) will be concentrated in the East; after the war, if possible, an island such as Madagascar will be assigned to them" (Goebbels, *Journal*, 7 March 1942).

1946 :

H. Göring explains at Nuremberg



The former head of the Reich Chancellery, Lammers, explains at Nuremberg

↓

And now, I ask you this question : Did Himmler ever tell you that the final solution of the Jewish problem was to exterminate the Jews ?

WITNESS LAMMERS : There has never been any talk about such thing. He only spoke about expulsion.

DR THOMA : He only spoke about expulsion ?

WITNESS LAMMERS : Yes, only expulsion

DR THOMA : When did you hear that 5,000,000 Jews had been murdered ?

WITNESS LAMMERS : I only heard it here, some time ago.

SIR DAVID MAXWELL-FYFES : Please answer my question... Do you still claim that neither Hitler nor you yourself were aware of the extermination policy towards the Jews ?

DEFENDANT GÖRING : As far as Hitler is concerned, I said that I believe so. Personally, I said I didn't know, even approximately, to what extent those things had developed.

SIR DAVID MAXWELL-FYFES : You were unaware of the extent of these events, but you knew that a policy aiming at the extermination of the Jews existed ?

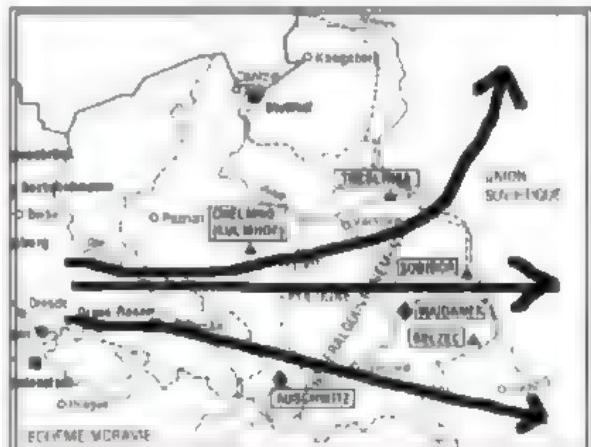
DEFENDANT GÖRING : No, a policy of emigration and not of extermination of the Jews. I only knew of isolated incidents of this kind

SIR DAVID MAXWELL-FYFES : Thank you.

At Nuremberg, a Soviet prosecutor confirms, not quite voluntarily :

"The enquiries carried out by the extra-ordinary Soviet state commission have revealed that, near the front, right behind their first lines of defence, the Hitlerites systematically set up special concentration camps in which they held tens of thousands of children, women and old people unfit for work. The surroundings of these camps were mined [...]. In those camps, thousands of persons suffering from typhoid fever were discovered [...].

"We have already mentioned the camps at Majdanek and Auschwitz, with their gas chambers [sic] where more than 5,500,000 [sic] totally innocent citizens were executed [...]. I must mention the concentration camps at Smolensk, Stavropol, Kharkov, Kiev, Lvov, Poltava, Novgorod, Orel, Rovno, Dniepropetrovsk, Odessa, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Gomel, Kertch, the Stalingrad area, Kaunas, Riga, Mariampol (Lithuanian SSR), Klooga (Estonian SSR) and of many other camps [...]". [TMI, VII, 180-1].



Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec were transit camps, located on the Polish-Soviet border.

The Jews were gathered there before being moved further on to the East.

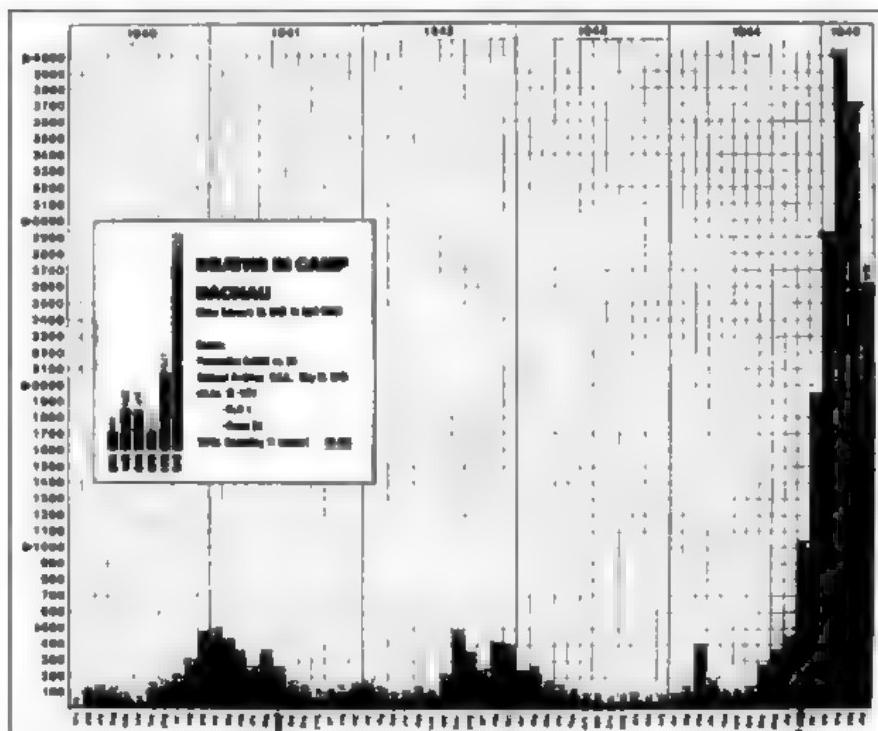


PICTURES TAKEN WHEN THE CAMPS WERE BEING LIBERATED : HOW THE ALLIES LIED BY OMISSION

When the Allied armies liberated the first concentration camps, they discovered, in some of them, detainees in good health. However, in many others (Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Vaihingen...), the situation was horrifying : piles of corpses, with living skeletons moving between them.

Why ?

Quite simply, because, from 1944 on, in the face of the Allied advances, the Germans had evacuated numerous camps located in the occupied territories (especially in the East). Because of this, the camps situated within the Reich, suddenly saw their load of detainees increasing by a factor of two, three or four... In a Germany completely paralyzed by daily bombardments, where the supply routes for food and other goods were no longer operational, where pharmaceuticals had become a rarity (by 1945, no pharmaceutical plant functioned any longer in the Reich), many camp commanders could no longer cope. The excessive number of inmates, coupled with a lack of food and sanitary supplies, caused a flare-up of diseases and epidemics : dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera...



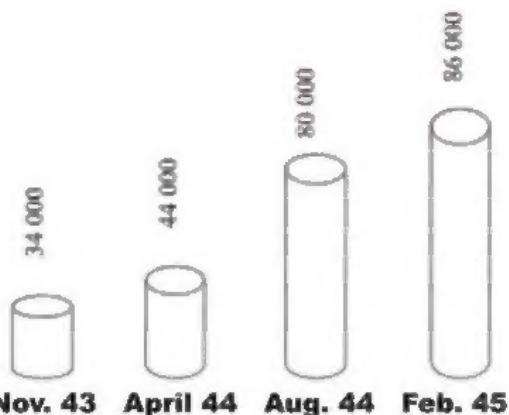
**Mortality diagram
for the Dachau camp**

Up until the last quarter of 1944, mortality was relatively low. It shot up towards the end of 1944 when Germany was on the verge of total collapse.

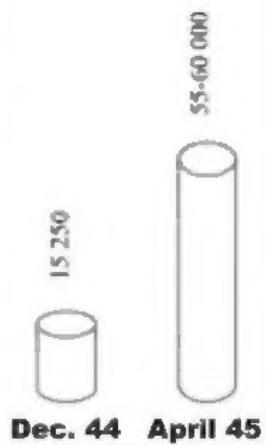
For more information :

<http://vho-france.webs.com/>

Example 1 : Buchenwald camp strength



Example 2 : Bergen-Belsen camp strength



This is how the terrible scenes encountered by the Allies came about.



Even in a well-run society, such a situation would have been difficult to handle. It would have been necessary, in a hurry, to supply the camps with water, food, and other goods and equipment. At the same time, housing should have been provided quickly.

**But, in 1945, all this was simply impossible in Germany. Why ?
A simple answer : "Aerial bombardments".**

LA MEUSE

Quotidien Belge d'Information Illustré

4,000 RAF bombers strike the Reich

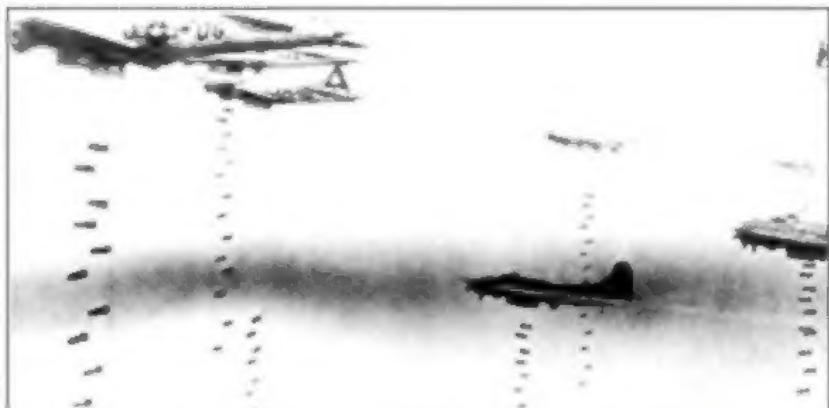
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LA MEUSE

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From 1943 on, Germany was methodically bombed in line with the Anglo-American strategies.
In 1944, these raids became more and more violent...



The objective was clear : the Reich was to be totally paralyzed, militarily, economically and even morally.

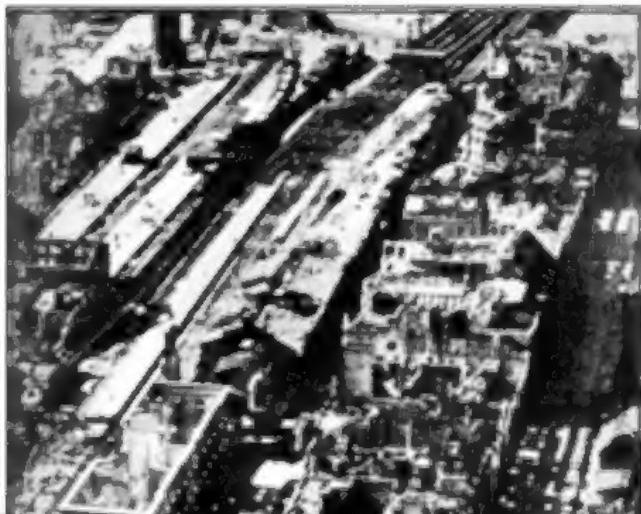


Considering they had
to paralyze
the Reich
completely...



... neither the towns





... nor the railway stations...
... nor the means of transport.



In 1945, the Reich was in the throes of an apocalypse : production stopped, distribution routes paralyzed, communications interrupted, millions of homeless, towns still standing completely overcrowded, sometimes by 400%...



In that hell, the overcrowded camps could no longer be supplied with food, water, drugs, sanitary items, etc.

Hence : epidemics raged and could not be constrained...



That is the origin of the horrible scenes encountered by the Allies when they arrived. One should not consider that it was a voluntary criminal act on the part of the Germans, but the result of the Allied strategy aiming at crushing completely the enemy under a carpet of bombs, a policy in total disrespect of any rules of warfare.

Right : a page taken from *Paris Match*, "L'adieu au XXe siècle" (Good-bye to the XXth century), chapter 5, 1940-1950. This pile of corpses from Bergen-Belsen illustrates the section entitled "L'Holocauste, la honte absolue" (Holocaust, the absolute shame). 60 years later, the propaganda has not changed...

